

POTTSVILLE.

Payment of the Miners over a Million Dollars Required—Strikes and Their Probable Causes—Are the Coal Operators Interested in Getting These Profits—The Schuylkill Valley—The Scenery—Improvements—Trinity Church—Domestic Convention, Etc., Etc.

POTTSVILLE, Aug. 2, 1890. This week looks as though it was to be another spell of vexation and trouble in this locality. At no time since the discovery of the anthracite coal beds in this region has there been so much mined and shipped as in the past month, and now that the hour for paying off the miners is drawing near, the operators are looking out for the most favorable locality where they may be enabled to draw sufficient funds to meet all the demands that may be made upon them.

Over one million and a quarter dollars will be necessary to pay off all the employees of the different collieries, during the coming week, in Schuylkill county alone. A consideration of this fact will give the reader some idea of the amount of money invested and in course of use in the great coal-bearing State of Pennsylvania. It certainly cannot fall short of thirty millions a month when all the collieries are in active operation.

With this immense amount of money passing through the hands of the capitalists, with this most potent lever of power, it is a little surprising that the people who depend upon the coal fields to carry on their business should be in the hands of the miners, and yet such is the veritable truth of the matter, as the frequent "strikes" will testify. This month a year ago, the miners struck for eight hours' labor and ten hours' pay. The market was glutted with coal, and the result was that the operators cared as little for the "strike" as men could, and, in fact, in some cases actually advised the miners to continue on the "strike." The miners accepted the advice, and the result was that by the time they were ready to go to work coal had become scarce and prices had advanced. This was what the operators desired, and for once, they were suited.

Some time in May last the miners again went out on a "strike," and kept it up until a few weeks since, at which time all the shafts were again worked, except those in that part known as the Scranton region. Here the miners generously permitted the pumps to be kept going, that the mines might be clear of water, but refused to cut any more coal until the operators acceded to their demands. Their demands were of so modest a character, that one is surprised to learn that the operators didn't fall into the proffered terms immediately. All they wanted was an advance in wages, and that the operators should cease selling their coal at auction. This is another evidence of the powerless condition of those who are masters but in name. That the men should ask for an advance in wages is nothing particularly alarming or strange; but when they commence to debate as to how the coal, for which they are paid all they ask, shall be disposed of, a train of thought is suggested, which, if traced along all its various windings, may solve the problem. Competition is one of the greatest incentives to brisk trade. We find it in all callings, and the coal trade is certainly no exception. Quite the contrary, in fact, for if the truth be known there is scarcely any mercantile business on this continent wherein there is more rivalry than in the mining and shipping of coal. There are great and small concerns. Concerns where the capital is large, and where the operators can afford to await the most auspicious time to place their coal in the market. Concerns where the capital is limited, and each ton mined must be forwarded to market and turned into money in the shortest possible time, or the concern falls for want of capital. I do not say this is the case, but I presume it is fair for us to suppose that there are just such cases in the coal business as there are in all other businesses; and this calls us again to the main point, namely, the miners asking that coal shall not be disposed of at auction. As auction sales of coal generally amount to many thousands of tons, does it not look as though the little concerns were advising the miners to make the demands they do, that the market may not become glutted, and they forced to hold their coal or sell at a reduced figure? To me it looks both possible and probable, and I think a proper investigation of the matter would in all probability develop the correctness of my views. Of course, the operators will scout the idea; and why shouldn't they, since it is against them?

Coal at the mines is worth \$4.75 per ton, and to-day the Reading Railroad adds fifty cents per ton to its freight charges, so you see that the probability is that before Christmas shall have come Philadelphia will pay in the neighborhood of \$10 per ton for every ton consumed.

The following dialogue, from an old story, will no doubt be apropos next winter. The parties concerned are supposed to be engaged in the retail coal business, in a very small way:—"Sammy, is it cold?" "Wery cold, dad."

"Freezin', Sammy?" "Freezin' hard, dad."

"Add another penny to the price of coal per bucket, Sammy—Lord help the poor!"

But few people outside of those actively engaged in the coal trade are at all familiar with its ins and outs, and therefore we who live so distant from the mines must expect to pay the price, while the miners and operators do the dancing at their own good pleasure.

Having treated of the "pleasures" of the coal trade, it is nothing more than proper, at this season, when everybody is hunting for a cool spot, for me to say a few words for the Schuylkill Valley. Darting out of the west end of Columbia bridge, the traveller, ensconced in most elegant and easy cars (the Reading passenger cars are par excellence) is ushered into the beautiful and romantic valley of the Schuylkill, and for the next four or five hours is whirled along at a lightning pace through a country rich in all the beauties of nature, and captivating to the eye and senses. On every side, high mountains clad in their verdure robes of summer, or broad fields stocked with golden grain, meet the eye. Lost for a moment in the contemplation of some pleasing landscape, when bang! you dart into a tunnel, the next moment to emerge and dart forward on the other side of the limpid

river, which flows along almost within your reach. And thus you go, first rinding some awe-inspiring precipice, and then gliding along the borders of some peaceful meadow, until at length, before you know exactly where you are, Pottsville is reached and you are ready for the bath-tub and clothes-brush. Such, I presume, is the usual experience of all who try "riding on the rail" in summer time. Once landed in the "Mountain City" your troubles are over, for certainly no more generous and hospitable people exist in the whole length of our broad land. Everybody looks jolly. The old men hail you in a jolly style; jolly beams from the faces of the dames, and the jolliest of smiles wrinkle the fair cheeks of the maids, and almost make a bachelor wish, in the language of Rip, that he hadn't "swore off." But there isn't much time for a visitor to wish anything in Pottsville. No, he must have this, or see that, and so it goes from the hour of his arrival until that of his departure. Cool? Why you can sleep with a pair of blankets on you every night; fire in my room has been offered, but it being August, I declined—no other reason in the world, I assure you.

From the situation of Pottsville, I'm inclined to think that the men who laid it out never dreamed that it would ever rise to its present proportions, else, perhaps, they might have selected some other place. I emphasize the word "might," because I fail to see any other spot larger than the present location among the mountains, although I have examined the topography of the country most minutely. Improvement is the order of the day. No mean-looking hotels, but the large stone and brick edifices, of the most modern and fashionable styles, are going up in different quarters. Centre avenue, just at the base of the Sharpe Mountain, opened but a year or so ago, is now ornamented by some of the finest dwellings in the country, and the march of improvement is still onward; I might add upwards, for the houses are gradually but surely creeping up the mountain-sides, and in a few years where now stands the laurel bushes will be found the stately mansion. It speaks well for the enterprise of the people, and surely none are prouder of it than themselves.

The people claim that they are "country people"; in fact, I am assured by the most charming young ladies, dressed in the latest fashions, with benders "as big as the biggest," that they and all their companions are country girls. Well, perhaps they are, but they most certainly deceive their looks. Yesterday being Sunday, I stopped in at Trinity, which is presided over by the Rev. W. P. Lewis. Trinity is high toned, and the congregation was very large. The music of the church is rendered by a fine choir, and, all together, the church is one of the most pleasant and agreeable it has ever been our privilege to visit.

I am fully aware of the fact that it is dashing from the sublime to the ridiculous, but my letter would not be complete were I to avoid mentioning the Democratic Convention, which is assembling at the Court House at the moment I am writing. Schuylkill, like its sister Berks, continues to vote for "Chickens" on every Presidential election, and the result is that the generally gives from nine to twelve hundred Democratic majority. This fact makes the scramble for the nomination to different offices most exciting, because the nomination is equivalent to an election. For the position of Assemblyman there are no less than eighteen candidates, each one feeling that he is to be nominated. The applicants for the other offices are equally as numerous and equally as sanguine. The delegates have been warmed with copious draughts of benzine, and the candidates are as affectionate as little children. I see them everywhere, and lively times are looked for. The borough of Pottsville, as also most of the important towns in the county, are Republican, but not strong enough to overbalance the county.

A word more, and I am done. Picking up the Standard (Democratic), I find that the editor states that his correspondent "Index" has failed to write his usual letter to that paper. Now I have no objections to this gentleman writing, but I do hope that in future he will select some other cognomen. Smith, Jones, Copper, Muggins, or Ink Jerker, or anything but "Index." My friend, a word in your private ear—"Index" is the legitimate property of another man. He cherishes it as he would his own character, and he don't like to have it hung to some other man's kite, particularly when that kite is held by a Democratic string. "Index" (the real simon-pure) isn't held by anything but what is right and just, and he most positively objects to any man stealing his robes to serve the devil in. Now don't do it any more! INDEX.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Yesterday afternoon the money stolen from the United States Arsenal was found under peculiar circumstances. Acting Chief of Detectives, Mr. Franklin, first ordered an examination of the water-closets, and this led to the finding of a key which would open the safe from which the money was taken. This, however, gave no clue to the detectives, and further steps were required to be made in the course of their investigation. Detectives Gordon, Lukens, and Tryon were, among other places, sent into the loft over the museum, on the Arsenal ground, and after a careful search they came upon a package, which contained \$24,064.44, the amount missing. It was not contained in the official envelope of the Paymaster, but subsequently the regular covers were found in the water-closet. The detectives are still engaged in the effort to discover the party concerned in the robbery.

—James O'Brien, aged twenty-eight years, was thrown from his wagon at Front and Catharine streets, about five o'clock yesterday afternoon, and badly injured about the back. —The Guardians of the Poor held their regular meeting yesterday.

—Gold closed yesterday at 136 1/2. —President Grant will not visit Saratoga until the 15th instant.

—The Hon. Isaac Toney was buried at Hartford Conn., yesterday. —A wall fell in New York yesterday, and fatally injured two boys.

—Shippers at Buffalo are indignant at the high rate of tolls on the canals. —Hubert Hunt was stabbed to death in Covington, Ky., last night, by a man named Cook. —Negro societies paraded yesterday in Louisville in celebration of Emancipation Day.

—Six white and two colored apprentices were appointed to the public printing office yesterday. —Peter Kerr, of the firm of J. J. Clark & Co., was drowned, while bathing at Long Branch, yesterday. —The village of Moore's Flat, Nevada county, California, was destroyed by fire July 31. Loss, \$100,000. —On account of interest alone during the

month of July, \$14,000,000 was paid out from the Treasury Department.

—The ship Panline David caught fire yesterday at the Southwest Pass, New Orleans, and was sunk to sea here. —Deputy Sheriff Gregg, who was wounded at the anti-entrists in New York State lately, died yesterday at Albany.

—One Patrick McCann, on Sunday night, in New York, attempted to drown a lady for repelling his advances. He is under arrest. —The Rev. J. P. Linn, charged before an ecclesiastical court at Pittsburgh with immaterial indiscretion, was yesterday acquitted.

—One hundred and twenty thousand dollars has been subscribed in St. Louis to build a steamer for direct trade between that city and foreign ports.

—The elections in Louisville, Ky., yesterday, were attended with several rows, and the use of fire arms, but no lives were lost. The Democrats have carried the State. —The schooner Severne Sterrens sprung a leak, in lat. 23 and long. 86, on July 23. Her captain and crew were picked up in their long boat by a passing vessel, and taken to New Orleans.

—Mr. Roehling's will leaves to his business manager \$30,000; to the Widows Home and Children's Home, of Boston, \$15,000 each, and to his widow and each of his children, \$100,000 each. —In consequence of the counterfeiters on the \$10 greenbacks, described as being nearly a perfect imitation of the genuine note, Secretary Boutwell has ordered a new issue of all figures, and the plates are now being engraved.

—A man named Sterling, owner of a trading-boat, was murdered at Council Bend, Arkansas, on Saturday night, by a negro and a white man, who robbed him on his own boat, and then shot him. Two negroes have been arrested as accessories.

Foreign Affairs.

—The Paraguayan war is at a stand-still. —Four hundred colored soldiers have been sent to aid the Spanish troops in Nuevitas.

—The Spanish garrison at Puerto Principe have been abundantly supplied with provisions. —Mr. Valls, a relative of the American Consul at Sagua, Cuba, has been arrested and taken to Havana.

—Skirmishes are reported at Santa Espiritu, Villa Clara, and Trinidad, in all of which, it is said, the Spaniards were successful. —It is expected that in France the right of Parliamentary initiative will be granted by the Emperor.

—An international exhibition will be held at Turin in 1872, to commemorate the completion of the Mont Cenis tunnel. —A demonstration took place in Limerick, on Sunday, favoring the release of the Fenian prisoners remaining in English prisons.

—In 1871 the Commissioners of the World's Fair, held in London in 1851, propose to hold an exhibition of fine arts and scientific inventions.

THE CANVASSERS.

Meeting of the Board of Aldermen—The Selection of Canvassers Continued. An adjourned meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday afternoon in the Common Council Chamber, Alderman David Beiler presiding.

The board held an election for canvassers, with the following result:—

THIRD WARD. Republicans.—First division, Lemuel Selby and James B. Carpenter; Second, James N. Thompson and James Hardy; Third, Ebenezer Scanlan and John K. Cantlin; Fourth, John H. Scott and T. Wood McKinley; Fifth, William Turison and William P. Hamra; Sixth, Henry Wilhelm and Joseph Dougherty; Seventh, Thomas Robson and George Landen; Eighth, Louis Cure and George Fitzgerald; Ninth, James Sinclair and John S. Lammy.

Democrats.—First division, Thomas Graham; Second, George Palmer, Jr.; Third, Jacob McCamen; Fourth, Jas. Payne; Fifth, William Buchanan; Sixth, Jas. Dougherty; Seventh, Thomas Gillespie; Eighth, Peter Monroe; Ninth, James Fellony.

FOURTH WARD. Republicans.—First division, John Roberts and Joseph Roberts; Second, John Portz and Samuel Kutland; Third, George McMurray and William Lister; Fourth, Charles Stinger and John Hanlon; Fifth, Edward Hardy and Benjamin Thomas; Sixth, Edward Walker, Sr., and Jacob Bangh; Seventh, Allen McArthur and J. C. Allen; Eighth, Michael Woods and W. H. Hunt; Ninth, Henry Conner and Thomas Carroll; Tenth, Harry Victor and Adam Hill; Eleventh, Joseph Moore and Washington Bladen.

Democrats.—First division, Thomas Ghegan; Second, William Wood; Third, John Melvin; Fourth, Samuel Carson; Fifth, Thomas McClain; Sixth, James Monaghan; Seventh, Patrick Ragan; Eighth, James A. Mathews; Ninth, Abraham Marks; Tenth, Thomas Coffey; Eleventh, Arthur Hughes.

FIFTH WARD. Republicans.—First division, James Markland and Charles Hackett; Second, William E. Murphy and Joseph N. Hackney; Third, Theodore Chandler and Joseph Gerber; Fourth, E. J. Kenny and H. S. Gilbert; Fifth, Edward C. Bonsall and Edmund S. Yard; Sixth, John W. Dannelly and John H. Shaw; Seventh, E. W. Shurtz and William Preston; Eighth, James Boland and Richard Donegan.

Democrats.—First division, Thomas Dillon; Second, John O'Grady; Third, James McShane; Fourth, Alexander E. Eager; Fifth, James Rossett; Sixth, John Welsh; Seventh, John O'Byrne; Eighth, Richard Brennan.

SIXTH WARD. Republicans.—First division, Lewis B. Costa and John W. Rose; Second, Henry Smith, Sr., and Samuel F. Wilson; Third, F. Schmidt and John Curtiss; Fourth, L. H. Martin and John L. Jahraus; Fifth, Isaac H. O'Hara and H. B. Dorscheimer; Sixth, Charles Newkirk and Augustus C. Freas; Seventh, Henry C. Trippe and John Barth; Ninth, Abraham Bowers and Jackson Leidy; Tenth, John W. McKim; Eleventh, John Kennedy; Twelfth, David H. Shaw; Thirteenth, Joseph Ashburn; Fourth, Thomas Porter; Sixth, Philip Mitton; Seventh, Geo. F. Omerly; Eighth, William M. Teil.

SEVENTH WARD. Republicans.—First division, D. M. Matthews and Frederick Wilson; Second, William Johnson and Alexander Russell; Third, James Hebrew and Robert McConnell; Fourth, Joseph Sines and Adam McCoy; Fifth, Robert Edminston and David Branson; Sixth, William Bunting and Robert Baily; Seventh, William Bell and Thomas Gibson; Eighth, James Foster and William May; Ninth, Stephen D. Shipp and Charles Angerolt; Tenth, John Patterson and Archibald Young; Eleventh, Henry O'Neal and John Clendinning; Twelfth, Joseph Massey and John Miller; Thirteenth, John McClintock and John Kyle; Fourteenth, William Young and Thomas Shaw, Jr.

Democrats.—First division, W. A. Gilbert.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY. SUN RISES... PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. FOR AMERICA. C. of Cork... BREMEN... COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY. Steamer R. White, Cardiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr. Steamer R. White, Cardiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

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AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREWS ARCH STREET. M. THEATRE. Business Agent and Treasurer, JOSEPH D. MURPHY. LAST WEEK OF THE BRYANTS. MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN. No. 72, 73, and 75 VINE STREET. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at auction by JACOB VALER, is now in possession of VALER'S GRAND ORCHESTRION and Miss NELLIE ANN DREWS, who will perform every evening at the above-mentioned place, Admission free.

LUMBER. 1869 SPRUCE JOIST, 1869 SPRUCE JOIST, 1869 HEMLOCK.

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE, 1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE, 1869 CHOICE PINE PATTERN, 1869 SPANISH CEDAR BOARDS, 1869 RED CEDAR.

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING, 1869 FLORIDA FLOORING, 1869 CAROLINA FLOORING, 1869 VIRGINIA FLOORING, 1869 DELAWARE FLOORING, 1869 ASH FLOORING, 1869 WOOD FLOORING, 1869 FLORIDA STAIR BOARDS, 1869 RAIL PLANK.

1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, 1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, 1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, 1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK.

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, 1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, 1869 WALNUT AND PINE, 1869 WALNUT AND PINE.

1869 SEASONED POPLAR, 1869 SEASONED CHERRY, 1869 WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, 1869 HICKORY.

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS', 1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS', 1869 SPANISH CEDAR BOARDS, 1869 FOR SALE, LOW.

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING, 1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING, 1869 NORWICH SCANTLING, 1869 NORWICH SCANTLING.

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES, 1869 CEDAR SHINGLES, 1869 MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 1869 MAULE, BROTHER & CO.

1869 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES, 1869 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES, 1869 WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS, 1869 WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.

1869 YELLS AND SAMPSON'S, 1869 YELLS AND SAMPSON'S, 1869 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES, 1869 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.

1869 LUMBER UNDER COVER, 1869 LUMBER UNDER COVER, 1869 WALNUT, WHITE PINE, YELLOW PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SHINGLES, ETC., 1869 WALNUT, WHITE PINE, YELLOW PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SHINGLES, ETC.

1869 ROOFING, 1869 ROOFING, 1869 READY ROOFING, 1869 READY ROOFING.

1869 TOWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, 1869 TOWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, 1869 OLD GALV. ROOFS COVERED OVER, 1869 OLD GALV. ROOFS COVERED OVER.

1869 DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC., 1869 DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC., 1869 ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., 1869 ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

1869 WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 1869 WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 1869 White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, 1869 White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty.

1869 AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED, 1869 AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED, 1869 FRENCH ZINC PAINTS, 1869 FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

1869 WINDOW GLASS, 1869 WINDOW GLASS, 1869 The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet, 1869 The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet.

1869 BARGH, FARRELL & WARREN, 1869 BARGH, FARRELL & WARREN, 1869 DEALERS IN PAPERS, 1869 DEALERS IN PAPERS.

1869 OF ALL KINDS, 1869 OF ALL KINDS, 1869 NO. 631 CHESNUT STREET, 1869 NO. 631 CHESNUT STREET.

1869 JORDAN'S CELEBRATED PURE TONIC, 1869 JORDAN'S CELEBRATED PURE TONIC, 1869 The subscriber is now furnished with his full winter, 1869 The subscriber is now furnished with his full winter.

1869 NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE, 1869 NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE, 1869 YOUR HOUSE, 1869 YOUR HOUSE.

1869 WINNER, HARTMAN & CO., 1869 WINNER, HARTMAN & CO., 1869 WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER, 1869 WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER.